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THE MISSOURI HUMORIST ENTER-TAINS THE HOUSE.

me Beclares, " I Am a Bemocrat!" and Tella Capt. Bostelle, Who Interrupts Illm, to Keep His Month Shut "-Lays Down the Principle "That a Man Who Does Not Earn His Pay Has Got No Right to It." WASSINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The principal feature

of to-day's session of the House was a speech by Mr. Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) in opposition to the hill providing a retired list for the revenue cutter service. His assertion that he was a Demeerst and his declaration of Democratic principles was received with shouts of laughter and woked interruptions by Republicans, to which he made some retorts out of the usual line of parliamentary badinage.

The bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Messrs. Mallory (Dem., Fla.), English (Dem., N. J.), and Covert (Dem., N. Y.), adrocated it.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) then entertained the House with one of his characteristic speeches in opposition. Openly avowing his purpose to the bill to death, if he could, he said that the jast half of the well-known quatrain. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," &c.

was a lie, and that the history of the bill dem-

"I thought twice last summer," continued Mr. Clark," that I had killed it. I rejoiced in the thought that I had been enabled to kill one steal in my one session in Congress; and I did not believe it would be my last. And, to give you a pointer. I do not think it will be the last one yet. [Laughter and applause.] I would like to take the American people into my confidence and state to them honestly, patriotically, as a man, a representative, and a citizen, that a more dangerous, a more venal, a more victous, a more reaching bill of evil was never introduced in this House than this is. I am a Democrat. [Cries of "Glad to hear it," "Good," and great the man who first uttered that declaration. He ought to amend his using of it. I am a Demo-

the man who first ditered that declaration. He ought to amend his using of it. I am a Democrat now, alr. Daizell (Rep., Pa.)—Are you sure?

Mr. Clark—The gentleman who represents the Pittsburgh district ought to keep pretty still. Democracy does not mean the spoils of office. Derisive laughter from Republicans and cheers from the Democratic side.] That sounds ridiculous to some. I suppose. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.)—The gentleman is a humorist as well as a Democrat.

Mr. Clark—It does not sound humorous, either. It means that the people of this country are going to rule this country. [Republican applause.] Yes, you clap. I understand exactly what you are for. And you clapped the declaration of the distinguished orator from New York yesterday—the Republicans did. not the Democrats—when he was fighting for the principles of the corporations and monopolies against the principles of the people. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Deny it? I give you a fair chance to deny it. When Mr. Bryan stood up here, the most eloquent tribune that the people have had in this hall [laughter on the Republican side] for the last thirty years.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.)—The last of the tribunes.

Mr. Clark—Keep your mouth shut. [Laugh-

oan side of the last unity years.

Mr. Routelle (Rep., Me.)—The last of the tribunes.

Mr. Clark—Keep your mouth shut, [Laughter.] When Mr. Bryan, the most eloquent tribune of the people that ever stood in this Congress, stood up here and laid down the principles of Democracy and the principles of the people as against the rule of the corporations, a rallroad attorney that was elected to the next Congress, that had not even a seat on this floor, except by courtesy, sat and smirked and grinned, and pulled his spectacles off and put them on, and rubbed his torso, and the corporation butterfiles of the coming Congress sat around him and grinned and smirked in hope of favors yet to come, it looked pretty hard for Democratic principles. But I am here to assert them, and one is this—that a man who does not earn his pay has got no right to it. That is my view and that is Democracy. These people can go, the hired tools of the corporations of this House can jeer as far as I am concerned, they can go to the everlasting deuce." [Laughter.]

TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASING.

But the Recouped Gold Reserve Is Disay pearing at an Alarming Rate, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The slight but steady

and sustained improvement in Treasury finances as the various provisions of the new Tariff law are becoming operative and business is being adjusted to changed tariff schedules is very gratifying to Treasury officials. This improved condition is shown in the daily receipts, which for the month of December to date aggregate \$6,500,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 a day, Sundays excluded. Of the receipts, \$3,635,523 have been from customs, an excess of \$750,000 the same period of last December, and indicating a total revenue from this source 000 000 and \$13,000,000, as against \$10,000,000 for November last. Internal revenue receipts, as a result of large distilleries in the West revolume, and for the fiscal year to date are \$11. 000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. Very little, if anything, of this revenue has been derived from the duty on sugar, and none of course from the income tax, which does not take effect until after Jan.

sugar, and none of course from the income tax, which does not take effect until after Jan. I next.

From the sugar only a revenue of \$3,500,000 a month is expected, based on last year's consumption, and from the income tax \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a month is expected, which, added to the present revenue, will make an aggregate monthly revenue of \$30,000,000 to \$31,000,000, which is about the present rate of Government expenses, as shown by the official figures for the first five months of the present fiscal year.

While the general Treasury condition is improving, the assault being made on the recently recouped gold reserve, which by the recent bond issue was increased to \$112,000,000, is now down to about \$107,000,000. This has been effected by gold taken for export to Europe and by the withdrawals for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes, which by law have to be immediately reissued. By this means aim: Dec. 1 the Treasury has lost \$6,567,104 in gold losing \$1,313,000 of that sum yesterday. It will probably continue to lose gold by this means daily in greater or less amounts for some time to come, and Treasury officials hardly hope to see the gold reserve intact at the beginning of the year 1895.

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Secretary Herbert has issued orders for the cruiser Minneapolis to be put into commission at League Island Dec. 13. The cruiser Detroit left Gibraitar for Naples to-day. After leaving the Papal collection of Columbian relice at the port to be transmitted to the Vatican by the American Legation in Rome, the Detroit will proceed to China through the Suez Canal and Indian Ocean.

The cruiser Yorktown arrived at Yokohama to-day, twenty days out from Honolulu, where she stopped for coal. She will proceed in a few days to Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Fourth class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows:

Connecticut—B. B. Vista, North Cranby, vice William Phelips, dead.

New York—J. B. Moran, Belviders, vice C. S. Leonard, removed; T. J. Hows, Scaly Creek, vice C. S.
Jones, dead; F. M. Meingar, West Fayette, vice John
Willower, resigned.

WHAT WAS LEFT OUT OF THE CENSUS Special Agents to Print in a Book What Was Cut Out of Their Reports,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The friction between the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, acting as Superintender, tof Census, and the special agents of the Census Office is by no means at an end, notwithstanding the decision of the District Equity Court. This decision, as was mentioned in a previous despatch to Tun Sun, was to the effect that Col. Wright had the power to cut down the special agents' reports, and was made in answer to an application from Thomas Donaldson, expert Indian agent, to re-strain Col, Wright from publishing his much curtailed report on the Five Civilized Tribes. Donaldson has not given up the fight, and is de-termined to bring the matter before Congress, a determination in which he will probably have the active support of several other special agents whose reports have been mercilessiy

The trouble began when Col. Wright, on taking charge of the office, informed his special agents that their reports must be entirely statisical, and that the introductions must consist

ing charge of the office, informed his special agents that their reports must be entirely statistical, and that the introductions must consist only of tables in résumé, and such text only as was absolutely needed to explain the tables constituting the body of the work. A schoolmaster of the name of Bioligett had charge of the blue penell, and he proceeded to wield it with vigor. The reports on the Indians were slashed by the hindreds of pages; the special report on irrigation, which would have made in itself a large quarto volume, was entirely demolished; the general report on agriculture was reduced to a skeleton; voluminous essays on the criminal classes were cut down to a few paragraphs, and every other report was mercliessly cut. The special agents, which were to be monumental records of their labors, were aghast, and no boiler down in a newspaper office was ever so cordially hated by space men as Biodyett was by the special agents of the Census Office. Quarrels were of daily occurrence and sometimes of the most violent description, but the schoolmaster went on trimming down the essays, and Col. Wright sustained him.

Then Donmison, who describes himself as being that dangerous character. "a fat man in a fury," was put forward to make a legal test of the Commissioner's right to emasculate copy, with the result described. Now a new move is to be made. The special agents whose copy has been cut to smithereens have formed a mutual protective publishing company, and are going to make a book, or rather a set of books, containing "What Was Left Out of the Census." A big Philadelphia publishing house has offered terms for the work, and the published volumes are to be carried to Congress as an exhibition in black and white of what Col. Wright and his schoolmaster lave deprived the Government.

That these volumes will contain a vast amount of most valuable expert information on nearly all the twenty odd topics reported on by the census there can be no doubt, but Col. Wright holds the opinion that the contemplated pu

THE UTE RAID INTO UTAH.

Delogate Rawlins Says It Was Encouraged by Colorado Land Speculators. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Delegate Rawlins of

Utah attaches much importance to the incursion into that Territory of the Colorado Utes. The Indians began crossing the border two weeks ago. They number 900. They have taken their ponies, some 2,000 in all, with them. Mr. Rawlins characterizes them as uncivilized In-dians of the "blanket" class. In his opinion

can go, the hired tools of the corporations of this House can leer as far as I am concended, they can go to the everlasting deuce." [Laughter, Continuing, Mr. Clark said:

"There has been so much infernal demagouery on this floor on both sides of the House about soidlers, 'rebeis,' 'Pederais,' that I have got sick of it. I was just about six months or year too young to get into the army, I tried my everlasting best to get into both of them. All that I wanted was a chance to fight. Of course I have got better sense now. If any man that served in the Federal army faithfully and got hirt wanted was a chance to fight. Of course that gang of rough riders. I Laughter, I fone of Morgan's men should rise up out of the ground and sak for a pension I would vote to give it to him, not because he deserved it for serving the Government, but because of his spirit as an American citizen. But when a fellow goes around, salis up and down the coast, eatsoysters and canvaback ducks, drinks wine, and hand that may be—"(laughter, I here the gavel felt, and the hour having expired and the committee rose, Chairman Dockery declining to entertain a request for unalmous consent that Mr. Clark might proceed. I have been a subject to be changed, reschinded, or terminated by Congress, and that nothing in the bill to so a mend the inter-State Commerce law so at the proposing that all contracts entered in the should be subject to be changed, reschinded, or terminated by Congress, and that nothing in the bill, after valuly endeavoring to get unanimous consent to close general debate, gave notice that on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 colock he would ask the House tos second his demand for the previous question upon the passage of the bill. The House then adjourned until Monday, and was then informed that it would be investigated.

\*\*TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASING\*\*

PROPOSED CURRENCY COMMISSION. A Bill Providing for the Appointment of One Introduced in the House,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. - Mr. McCreary of Kentucky introduced in the House to-day a bill pro-viding for the appointment of a Currency Commission, to consist of three persons appointed by the President, three Senators selected by the President of the Senate, and three Members selected by the Speaker of the House. The Com-

lected by the Speaker of the House. The Commission is authorized to sit in any city of the United States and mouire into:

First—On the past and present condition of the currency of the United States, and the necessity for increasing its volume or changing banking laws now in force.

Second—On the change which has taken place in the relative value of silver and gold, and whether the change is due to the depreciation of silver or to the appreciation of gold; cause of the change; the effect thereof upon finance, trade, commerce, agriculture, labor, and other interests of the country, and upon the standard of value in this and other countries.

Third—On the policy of maintaining the double standard in the United States, and what should be the legal ratio between silver and gold when coined, and the best means of promoting international bimetallism.

The report of the Commission is to be made to the President, who is to submit it to the Senate and House not later than Dec. 15, 1895.

The Multicharge Gun a Failure, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The Hurst multicharge gun, as anticipated by naval ordnance officers, has proved a failure, and no further experiments with divided charges in big guns will be made. At Indian Head to day two shots were fired from the gun, the first with 189 pounds of powder, divided in two charges, giving a velocity of 2,378 feet, and developing about lifteen tons pressure. The second Hurst cartridge contained 182 pounds of powder, and produced 2,290 feet 182 pounds of powder, and produced 2,290 feet velocity. In a former test of the same gun under ordinary service conditions, exploding the entire powder charge at once, a velocity of 2,500 feet was obtained. This seems to demonstrate that single charges are superior to the Hurst theory.

Two six-inch armor-piercing shells were fired to-day at an eight-inch Harveyized plate without developing any interesting features as to the behavior of either plates or shell. A number of thin gun-sheld plates treated by various processes were attacked, but they exhibited no advantages over similar plates already in use by the navy.

the navy. Suspended Until After the Holidays, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An order issued several days ago by the Post Office Department placing restrictions on periodicals sent through the mails as second-class matter has been suspended until after the holiday season, so that certain legitimate publications which are usually in-creased in size during Christmas time may be allowed to go through at second-class rates.

The Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- An official list of mem bers elect to the Fifty-fourth Congress has been compiled by the Clerk of the House. The list is corrected up to Dec. 5. and gives the Republi-cans 244 members, the Democrats 104, and the Populists 6. In the present Congress there are 219 Democrats, 123 Republicans, and 12 Popu-list members.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

JERRY SIMPSON BOASTS OF WHAT THE POPULISTS HAVE BONE,

nd Points to the Income Tax as One of Their Achteremence-President Clavetand Restaured to Him Pennt Stantth- Defeated Congressmen Converting Their Stationery into Cath - Actron Oign Nethersole Invited to the White Mouse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Jerry Simpson of Kansas, the leader of the Populists in the House, made his first appearance at the Capitol to-day. Mr. Simpson was ill for a number of months prior to the adjournment of Congress, in August, and he is still far from being a well man. His condition has improved sufficiently, however, to permit his attendance on the sessions of the House, and his physician holds out the hope of an ultimate recovery. A reporter to-day saked Mr. Simpson if he had anything to say as to the future of the Popullet party. Mr. Simpson replied:

"The Populist party never was in a more healthy condition. Two years ago we polled, in round numbers, 1,000,000 votes. Our aggregate strength at the last election was 1,750,000, an increase of 75 per cent." "Do you think that the Populist party will

"Do you think that the Populist party will live?"

"The Populist party," replied Mr. Simpson samestly, will live so long as there are popular grievances to remedy, so long as times are hard and men are out of employment, and so long as capital continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few people."

"Suppose, then," it was suggested, "that the times improve; that the idle men find employment, and better industrial conditions prevall; what of the Populist party then," said Mr. Simpson, "will have no excuse for living, and will go out of existence. It will have fulfilled its mission. It has already been able to accomplish a great deal. The income tax, which is a part of the new Tariff law, is a Populist measure and was a plank in our platform two years ago. We have done that much, at least."

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to-day reported to the House the Military Academy Appropriation bill House the Military Academy Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. It carries an appropriation of \$437,070, which is an increase of \$51,153 over the last appropriation and is \$121,373 over the last of thing up the new library building at the Academy, and for the pay of cadets, the number of which was increased under the new apportionment of representatives under the last census.

Secretary Carlisle announced to-day that he would not be ready to promulgate the income tax regulations until some time next week. Mr. tax regulations until some time next week. Mr. Sigourney Butler again conferred with Secretary Carlisle to-day on the subject of the forms of returns to be used. Mr. Hutler desires the elimination of as many details as possible, on the ground that to give such details would reveal private and corporation business. Whether to do this would destroy the effectiveness of the regulations and impair the Government's interests is a matter that is giving Secretary Carlisle grave concern.

The President's complete restoration to his usual good health was demonstrated to-day usual good health was demonstrated to-day when, in spite of the inclement weather, he drove in from his country home to attend to public affairs at the White House. He also resumed his public noonday receptions in the East Room and shook hands with about one hurdred persons, many of whom were excursionists from Lynchburg. Va. The President, on alighting at the White House, was seen to be wearing a good, stout pair of leather shoes, and they were mates, so, apparently, the rheumatic gout trouble has disappeared. It is probable that Woodley will be abandoned as a residence next week, and that the President's family will return to the Executive Mansion for the winter.

One result of the current engagement of Miss Oiga Nethersole in Washington has been the formation of a friendship between the young formation of a friendalip between the young actress and Mrs. Cleveland. Miss Nethersole's performance of Camille, which was witnessed by Mrs. Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet and their wives, was followed by an invitation to call at the White House, and during the visit, which lasted more than an hour, Mrs. Cleveland expressed herself in the highest terms concerning Miss Nethersole's ability. At Mrs. Cleveland's request Miss Nethersole has sent her an autograph picture.

The twenty-five members of the House who wrote to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning of the session, asking if they could not collect their mileage without coming on here, have been followed by a number of other rejected members already here, who are crowding each other at the Sergeant-at-Arms desk's in their efforts to convert their stationery allowances into cash. The law allows each member \$125 a session for stationery, or he can, at will, take out its equivalent in cash. "Cash, please," appears to be the request of quite a large proportion of the members. It may be that they do not think it will be necessary to use much stationery, as the session is short, or it may be that they deem that ungrateful constituents are scarcaly worth wasting postage on. The fact remains that cash has the call on stationery in the Sergeant-at-Arms's office this cold December. wrote to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning

recently tried on the Pacific coast for drunkenrecently tried on the Pacific coast for drunkenness, disobedience to orders, and absence from his station without leave, and the Court, finding him guilty, had no alternative but to sentence him to dismissal. When the case reached President Cleveland he found that tilynn had entered the naval service as an apprentice boy and, working up to the highest enlisted grade, had distinguished himself in the Samoan disaster. The President decided that all the cardinal virtues could not be expected in a boatswain, and mitigated the punishment to one year's confinement to the Mare Island Navy Yard on half pay.

The case of the recalcitrant newspaper corre spondents, Schriver and Edwards, was argued to-day on demurrers in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia before Judge Cole. The indictments found by the Grand Jury alleged, in substance, that the defendants, being called before a duly empowered Senate committee of inquiry, refused to answer questions projounded by that committee as to the sources of their information that representatives of the Sugar Trust had held long conferences with prominent Senators at the Arlington Hotel, and had there substantially secured in the new Tariff bill what the Sugar Trust wanted. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of New York represented the defendants. At the conclusion of his argument, Mr. Daniel Wilson, attorney for Havemeyer, Searles, and Broker Seymour, asked Judge Cole to fix a day for argument on demurrers to the indictments for his clients. Dec. 22 was agreed upon, and Judge Dittenhoefer will also file a brief in behalf of Schriver and Edwards on the same date. District Attorney Birney appeared for the Government, and Judge Cole took the case under advisement. spondents, Schriver and Edwards, was argued

Two conspicuous figures on Pennsylvania avenue daily are those of Senators Murphy and Smith. Senator Smith's physician advised him Smith. Senator Smith's physician advised him to take regular exercise to keep down his weight. With this object in view Senators Murphy and Smith have entered into an agreement to walk to and from the Capitol every fair day during the present session. The distance from their respective residences to the Senate chamber is about one mile and a half. Every morning at about 11 or half past 11 o'clock these two Senators may be seen going down Pennsylvania avenue at a swinging gait, Senator Smith slightly in advance of his New York friend. After the first two days' experience Senator Murphy complained of feeling a slight attack of what the baseball players call "charley horse," a tired feeling in the muscles of the legs. A little good-natured chaffing about old age. &c., by Senator Smith soon revived Mr. Murphy's courage, and he is more than ever determined to keep up the agreement, and he is willing to lay a small wager that Senator Smith will be first to cry "enough." These two Senators are close personal and political friends, and after the 4th of March next they will be seated side by side in the Senate.

The Chinese Treaty in Force, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The President to-day proclaimed the Chinese immigration treaty, ratifications of which were exchanged yesterday. The treaty went into effect yesterday, and the effect of the proclamation is simply to notify all persons of the fact.

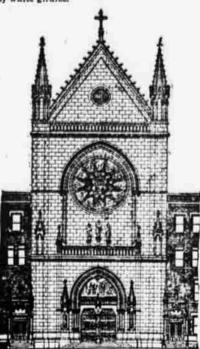
**OPEN EVENINGS** UNTIL O'CLOCK TO JAN., 1895. **NEEDHAM** 

L. C. WEGEFARTM, Manager Retail Dep' Sign of the "Gold Plane," 30 East 14th Mt. New York.

A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE. TO BE ERECTED BY THE PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

Bishop Charles Chapman Grafton of Fond du Lac. Wis., laid vesterday the corner stone of the new church which the Episcopal parish of St Mary the Virgin is building on West Forty sixth street. Owing to unfavorable delays, it was nearly 4 o'clock when the procession started. It was headed by the crucifix accompanied by two acolytes. Next same the choir, including a cornelist and two tenor trombone players, which latter led the singing of the hymna,

Following them and preceded by two more acolytes were the visiting clergy, in cassock and surplice, and behind these, separated by two acolytes, came the parish clergy—the Rev. T. McKee Brown, rector, and the Revs. W. Sharp, Jr., Arthur Mason, and J. A. Staunton, assistants. Last of all came the Bishop, in cope and mitre, preceded by four acolytes. The Bishop did not carry his crozier because he was out of his own diocese. The choristers were all robed in the regulation black cassock and cotta, the acolytes in scarlet cassocks with lace surplices, and the crucifer and episcopal acciytes in scar-let cassocks and white albs, bound in at the waist by white girdles.



THE NEW ST. MARY'S.

After stationing themselves around the cor ner stone the choir sang the hymn "The Church's One Foundation," and the Bishop opened the service after a short preface with the Nicene Creed. Owing to the cramped space the usual ritual of kneeling at the incarnates est was omitted. Father Brown then read a list of the deposits to be covered by the corner stone. The hymn "Christ Is Made the Sure Foundation" was sung, and the Bishop laid the corner stone, with these words:

"In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen. I lay this corner stone of a house to be here builded for a house of God, and to be hereafter consecrated as the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin and so set apart forever from profane and common uses and devoted to the glory of God, in the communion of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, and according to the doctrine, discipline, rites, and usages of the same, as received by the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

Then came several prayers offered by the Bishop and the hymn "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken" and the guests went over to Iowney's atable, which is a new building, not yet finished inside, where the parish held an informal reception.

St. Mary's is one of the ritualistic churches of The hymn "Christ Is Made the Sure Founda-

St. Mary's is one of the ritualistic churches of the diocese. At present the parish occupies a modest building in Forty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It was built twenty-six years ago on property given by the Astor family, and has since its foundation been in charge of Father Brown. The parish has gradually increased in size and prosperity, and the church has been beautified by the gifts of members and friends.



THE INTERIOR.

Among these gitts, most of them memorials, are the marble altar, the chancel furniture, and altar ornaments, which are as elaborate and beautiful as any in the city. Its chancel frescom and a set of stations of the cross of sculptured marble are other noticeable features of the little church. Among its branches of activity the parish includes a sisterhood, several workingmen's clubs, numerous guilds, and more than the usual number of allied charities which a New York parish conducts.

The new church property occupies seven lots, running from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street between Broadway and Sixth avenue. On Forty-sixth street, where the main entrance to the church is, there is a front of 125 feet, and on Forty-seventh street one of 55 feet. The money with which to buy the land and build the church was given to the parish by one of its members who died several years ago. Beaties the church the parish intends to build also a clergy house, mission house, and rectory.

The style of architecture for the church is French Gothic of the thirteenth century, and for the other buildings French Gothic of the fouriemth century. The church occupies the middle of the flot, with the mission house and clergy house on either side of the Forty-sixth street end, and the lady chape; rectory, and priest's vasiry at the rear on Forty-seventh street. On either side of the church in the rear of the mission house, is connected a chape; with an altar, in the rear of the lady chape; and in the rear of the lady chape; and in the rear of this in turn is the baptistry. The exterior of the church is faced with light buff ladiana limestone, the other buildings with stone, light Roman bricks, and terra cotta.

The church itself is sixty feet wide and 186 feet tons. Its height to the top of the cross over the main gable is 130 feet, and of the interior vaniting that of the name is a five-sided apse, and is lighted through lofty clerestory windows. The ambulatory acts is suffect wind, and the church is reas. The shared is all feet the chur

KNOWN

URIC

SOLVENT

Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac Lays the Corner Stone with Ritualistic Cere-monies-The Church Has a Large Flot,



St. Mary's is one of the ritualistic churches of

**POLAND** "LEADS ALL." FIRST

ONLY WATER

World's Columbian Exposition to receive an

AWARD

FOR "PURITY" AND AS A "GREAT MEDICINAL AGENT."

POLAND WATER MAKES PERMANENT CURES OF

Cravel, Pyelitis, Bright's Disease,

Uric Acid Diathesis.

CRAVEL.

E. C. JACKSON of Norway, Maine, cured of GRAVEL in 1800, having the largest calculi dissolved known to the medical profession, writes us under date of April, 1893, as follows:

Sire: In answer to your inquiry as to the condition of my health, will say that since drinking the Poland Water, about thirty years ago, I have had no return of my old disease and am enjoying as good health a can be expected of a man of my age."

PYELITIS.

T. S. QUINN, 60 Broad st., New York, cured in 1885 of the worst case of PYELITIS known, consulted Siz Henry Thompson of London, who pronounced his case hopeless, then leading specialists of New York, who recommended POLAND WATER. Has had no return of the disease and enjoys perfect health.

BRICHT'S DISEASE. MOSES E. OSGOOD, Waltham, Mass., writes unde

date of April, 1893:
"In reply to yours of 5th inst., I would say that it November, 1874, after consulting several physicians, was informed that I had chronic Bright's Disease, After drinking POLAND WATER until the following March, was informed by the physicians that I was free from Bright's Disease. Since that time I have had no return of my disease, and am still in active business. Rev. ALMON GUNNISON, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. late paster of All Souls' Church, Brooklyn.

"WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20, 1894. "I take great pleasure in recommending the Poland Water. I attribute my recovery from what was con-sidered a fatal kidney disease to this water. I went to the Springs, spent several weeks, and literally drowned the disease with the waters of the Poland Spring. It is as pure water as flows from the earth. the Fountain of Perpetual Youth for all who are at flicted. I have used the water ever since my sickness and drink no other. I can never be too grateful to the blessed Spring, and will stand sponsor for it on NATURE'S REMEDY.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL FOR ALL RIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES.

ALWAYS RELIABLE. No Apparent Change in Eighteen Tears. REPORT OE C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1808.

Enclosed please find my report of the analysis of Poland Water.

The results are substantially the same as those ob tained by me eighteen years ago. It is evident, therefore, that this water still preserved the chemical character which has commended it so

renerally, both to physicians and to consumers. Very C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D. REPORT OF PROP. A. A. BRENEMAN, President of the International Committee of

Judges on Mineral Waters at the World's Columbian Exposition, late Professor of Industries Chemistry in Cornell University: "Referring to my letter to you dated May 5, 1894, and my analysis of Poland water reported therein, I

would say that the results of the analysis are closely in accord with the analysis made by Prof. C. F. Chandler in 1875. These results indicate not only the great purity of Poland water, but its constancy of composition during long periods. Very truly yours, "A. A. BRENEMAN."

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PRO FESSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ELIAS C. PRICE. M. D.,

Professor of the Institute of Medicine, Baltimore, Md. writes under date of Nov. 94, 1809.

"I have cured ten or twelve cases of Bright's disease, after three or four of them had been pronounced incurable by other physicians.

"I attribute a large part of my success to the free use of Poland Water. I never care to undertake a case unless they will consent to use it."

F. G. JOHNSON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Having had in my family some two years ago a had case of renal calcult and resultant inflammation of the bladder, I tried the use of Poland Water. Am pleased to inform you that the patient has had no recurring attack of the complaint or any of its symp-

D. D. STEVENS, M. D., New York:

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that I have prescribed your Poland Water for some years, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys have obtained excellent results."

LEWIS D. HARLOW of Philadelphia: "I have used the Poland Water in my own family, and prescribed it quite largely in my practice. In many cases of chronic rheumatism and gout, of

found it an invaluable remedy." Known and Sold Threughout the World. ANNUAL SALES MORE THAN ALL THE SARATOGA SPRINGS COMBINED. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF TESTI-

gravel irritable bladder, and Bright's Disease, I have

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entrance on the first story. The steam heating apparatus for all the buildings is in the basement, with a symmasium at the rear. The mission house is 25x85 feet and of the same height as the clerky house. On the first and second floors are two chapels, a reception room, and an office for the Mother Superior. The third story is devoted to guild rooms, and the fourth story has an infirmary, community room, and Sisters' sleeping apartments. The fifth story rear contains the kitchen, refectory, and two sleeping rooms for servants. When completed the mission house will be occupied by the parish's Sisterhood of the Visitation of St. Mary, the members of which are now at St. Gabriel's, Peekskill, serving their novitiate.

Yesterday was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the first service held in the old church, and the parish hopes that it will hold its first service in the new church on Dec. 8, 1886. The anniversary services were held in the church yesterday. They consisted of a solemn celebration of memorial gifts at 8 P. M.

A full communion service was presented to Father Brown, and was blessed by the Bishop of Fond du Lac at the 8 o'clock service. The cruets for holding the wine and water, are of rystal, with silver-gift mountings at with semi-precious atones. The other pieces are of solid silver, richly gift, with semi-precious stones embedded in the mountings. The stones are used in accordance with early ecclesiastic symbolic after the missions of the mass and subsection of the cruets has a medaliton to its decorations is studded with carboncies, symbolic of wine. On the under side of the paten which holds the consecrated bread is an enameled panel of the Paschai Lamb. The oval tray for the cruets has a medaliton in each of the quastrefoil corners. It is studded with chronal reason of Flindelphia. P. A. H. Brown, Dr. George W. Bumbell. Castleton, S. I. Beverly R. S. J. E., the Revz. James E. Kenney, E. W. Neil, H. O. Riddel of Hreschip, Dr. H. G. Batterson of Philadelphia. P. A. H. Brown, Dr. George W. Bumbell. C

Will Report Against Andrews's Request. Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews asked the Board of Estimate to grant him the authorthe heard of Letimate to grant min the authority to hire a stable at 136th atreet and North River, owned by ex-Senator Plunkitt. The rental was fixed at \$6,000. The matter was referred to the Comptroller in the regular course of business for a report. The Comptroller said yesterday that he would report against the hiring of the stables, because he thought the rental was too high.

Fell in Front of a Cubic Car.

While attempting to board the front platform of a down-town cable car in front of the Astor House yesterday Harian Howell, aged 50, of 220 Halsey sirect. Brooklyn, an employee at the Custom House, missed his footing and feil. The gripman, James Lynch, put on the brakes, but before the car could be stopped the side of the car scraped Howell's face, inflicting several paintur outs and bruises. Howell was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. PETER KERRIGAN'S WILL.

Last Testament of the Man Who Once Owned Nearly All Hoboken. The will of Peter Kerrigan, the eccentric character who, half a century ago, owned nearly all of the land upon which the city of Hoboken is now built, has been filed in the office of the Sur-

of Kerrigan. It begins as follows: "First, I bequeath my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and my body is to be buried in the dust by decent Christian burial, under the direction of my executors, hereinafted named and appointed."

rogate of Hudson county. The document was executed on Oct. 9, 1892, and is characteristic

It then provides that the property of the testator be divided among his wife and children. Theophilus Butts and Jacob Geayer are named as executors. These men were partners with Kerrigan in the famous suit against the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, which was withdrawn on the payment to them of \$100,000. Kerrigan's once large estate has dwindled down to almost nothing, and there is very little to be divided among the heirs.

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